

EL PASO HERALD

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The People Hold the Remedy

TERRIBLY serious is our city water situation, but it does not seem yet to have impressed itself upon a majority of the population. The breaking of some important part of a pump or an engine would subject us within 48 hours to a serious water famine. And the water supply of this city is dependent upon one main which might easily be disabled through an accident, trivial in itself but frightful in its consequences.

Municipal ownership of waterworks will enable this city to work out its plans of municipal water supply along broad and permanent lines. If the voters should elect to have the rates raised 75 percent to the present water company, instead of to purchase the works for the city, we should still be at the mercy of the private corporation and while taxing ourselves directly to pay a large profit to the company as well as to pay all operating and fixed charges, we should still be at the mercy of the corporation and subject to conditions beyond our control.

Municipal ownership is bound to come in the future and we may say truthfully in the near future, so why put it off? There never will be so favorable an opportunity to acquire the waterworks as that presented to us right now. The price (\$927,000) at which the city can acquire the works is nearly \$40,000 less than the value of the plant as ascertained and declared by ex-governor Sayers as master in chancery in the federal court.

The terms make it particularly easy for us to take over the plant now. More than half the cost price is represented in bonds already secured upon the plant itself, so that these bonds aggregating \$477,000 will not become a direct charge against the city or in any way reduce the city's borrowing power or impair its credit. Further than that, the bonding company which negotiated the sale of the first bond issue has already allowed \$500,000 more on the plant and this money can be had by the city at any time that a showing can be made of ability to pay the interest and sinking fund on a new issue of bonds. If this arrangement be taken advantage of, there may be \$1,000,000 of bonds outstanding and secured upon the plant itself without entailing a direct charge upon the credit and borrowing power of the city. In other words, we can acquire a \$1,500,000 plant by the issue of only \$450,000 5% bonds by this city.

All the conditions are favorable to the immediate purchase and operation of the waterworks by the city. Under our system of government there is very little chance of the city government abusing its power with respect to the management of the waterworks. The waterworks will be run in a businesslike way for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Any profit that may accrue out of the operation of the works, instead of going to private purses will be turned into the public treasury and will be used for extensions and improvements.

Eventually it will be possible under public ownership to serve the city with water at lower rates than any private corporation could possibly afford to supply this commodity for.

If rates should be raised to the present company, it would mean not only that the individual consumer would pay approximately 75 percent more for his water, but it would also mean that the city itself would pay about 60 percent more than it now pays. In other words, it would cost approximately \$32,000 annually to the city (that is, to the property taxpayers) for the same amount of water we now get for \$20,000 per year, for fire purposes, street sprinkling, sewer flushing, parks, etc. The raise would make it very difficult to extend the street parking system that has been successfully begun on Rio Grande street and Magoffin avenue. The cost of maintenance with such a largely increased water rate would discourage many property owners from going into the plan.

As to the permanency and adequacy of the supply of pure water on the mesa, there is no reason to doubt that the supply is ample. There has never been any question about the quality of the water, and the quantity has been certified to as ample by many of the best qualified, most expert, and highest priced hydraulic engineers in the United States. Unless the average citizen, uninformed in these matters, is willing to set himself up as superior in scientific knowledge and judgment to all the experts that have reported on the mesa water supply, there can be no good basis for further skepticism about it.

Scattered over The Herald today, some on every page, will be found, printed in black faced type, quotations of highest importance from the reports of experts and the two water committees appointed by mayor Sweeney, all bearing directly upon the problem which confronts the people of this city. Every taxpayer can inform himself by reading the printed quotations.

A vote for raising rates at Thursday's election will be a vote for the most costly solution of the problem, and one that is in the nature of things a temporary expedient.

A vote for municipal ownership at Thursday's election will insure the permanent and satisfactory solution of our problem.

A vote for municipal ownership at the election Thursday is a vote for self defense—self defense of our health, our property, and our pocketbooks.

Municipal ownership is best.

Be sure to take your poll tax receipt to the polls.

An umpire is a man who is put on the ball field to be blamed for the mistakes of the players.

A banker is a man who reminds us in the summer time, just when we have saved enough to take a vacation, that the note given last winter to tide us through the social season is now due and payable.

The Greatest International Figure

THE most influential personality in the world today is Theodore Roosevelt; even his bitterest opponents must concede the truth of this. With tens of millions of people on his side, thinking his way, and ready to go where he leads, his power is even greater than the power of money.

Theodore Roosevelt's personal power over men's minds and hearts is hardly less in foreign countries than it is in the United States. His prestige is becoming enhanced every day. He is the greatest figure in international no less than in national politics.

One need not be surprised to see him become chief justice of the international court of arbitration and the chief advocate of general disarmament.

It may be that his field is already worldwide and that he is already too big a man to confine the exercise of his powers to the politics or statesmanship of one nation alone.

If Davy Crockett had been a modern politician, he would have said, "Be sure you're in right, then go ahead."

There is a campaign on in Chicago for protecting the working woman. If it means the average household cook, it is a waste of energy. When she can't protect herself, then something is wrong with the comet.

"Know Thyself"

THE reforms proposed by a new member of the school board in the financial and business management of the schools are timely and necessary. The very wording of the recommendations exposes the laxity of management that has existed heretofore.

The new policy proposed is obviously a result of the well directed and justifiable criticisms that have been passed upon the record and the work of the board. There is evidently plenty of room for improvement, just as the advocates of the Citizens' ticket maintained during the recent campaign.

Incidentally it may be remarked that we haven't had the benefit of a report from those auditors yet; perhaps some of these projected reforms must be put into effect before the auditors can make up an intelligible report.

The new board has made a good start by starting in to reform itself before undertaking anything else. In its virtuous endeavors it will have the unanimous support of loyal citizens.

San Antonio shivers yet, although it's Maytime, every time it thinks of what might have happened if that brewery strike had lasted for any length of time.

Let us hope that George V. will have a better time of it on the throne than his great-grandfather, George III, had. He probably will, for he knows enough to let Americans alone.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

MY TEACHER used to call me "bub," and when he called he'd take a club, and roll his sleeves up to his chin, and scare me with his fishy grin; he'd show me where I'd have to stand, and tell me to extend my hand. "My son, it grieves me to the quick that I must tan you with a stick," that tiresome teacher used to say, still grinning in his fiendish way. "The wallowing may make you sore; alas, it hurts your teacher more! Don't think, my lad, that when I whale your short ribs with this cedar rail, that I am glad to make you smart; it grieves and wounds me to the heart. Now, stand up here, you little dunce—" He soaked me forty ways at once; he cracked me twice across the toes, and landed then upon my nose, and dotted me upon the chin as though he'd like to drive it in. And as he swung his trusty pole he gasped the same old rhyme: "It—does not—cause—your teacher—bless—that—he—must—slay—your—slate—like—this!" I soon forgot the blows, the swats he gave me on the nose; but over his dreary platitudes my spirit broods, and broods, and broods. And all my life I've found it thus; a fellow will not make much fuss if Fortune uses him like sin—if she omits to rub it in!

THE SCHOOL-MASTER

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams.

Why Is El Paso?

HAVE the bankers found time in the midst of revelry and business to consider how stable is the basis of El Paso investments? This city has never in its history had what could truthfully be called a boom. The growth of the city has been gradual and steady, as the following table of assessed valuations clearly shows:

1882	.....	\$ 2,100,000	1904	.....	\$13,800,000
1885	.....	3,600,000	1905	.....	13,800,000
1886	.....	4,500,000	1906	.....	15,500,000
1890	.....	6,800,000	1907	.....	24,900,000
1901	.....	8,200,000	1908	.....	26,100,000
1902	.....	9,400,000	1910	.....	30,000,000
1903	.....	11,400,000			

Never a setback and never a serious pause. Today we are tearing down better buildings than many cities of this size are erecting newly, and we are putting in place of the structures we deliberately wreck, new buildings that would do credit to a city of 500,000 people.

The general aspect of the city both in the business center and in the residence sections is that of solidity and permanence. There is nothing temporary, unstable, or speculative about the general real estate situation in this city.

El Paso's present prosperity and future promise are based upon immense industries permanently established.

First of all, this city is dependent upon mining, and upon the manufacture, trade, and transportation dependent upon mining, for its wealth, its prosperity, and its growth.

This is a great trading center, both wholesale and retail, and with all the trade we enjoy, approaching \$100,000 a day, we have as yet hardly begun to develop our possibilities in this direction.

As to agriculture there are 50,000 acres already in cultivation in this valley, and practically all of the cultivated area is dependent upon El Paso commercially. El Paso is an important livestock center, handling hundreds of thousands of head annually between Mexico, west Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona and the feeding grounds in the north.

El Paso manufacturers have already attained large importance, though this also is a line that is really only beginning its development. We have here one of the largest silver-lead-copper custom smelters in the world, employing 1200 men and buying ore at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a month. We have large foundries, a cement plant the most perfectly constructed and appointed in the United States, and mills, refineries, factories, etc. in half a hundred different lines, all operated successfully and growing steadily. El Paso's manufacturing is based on the principle of supplying to the markets within our immediate trade area the staples of common use.

El Paso has eight railroads, with 3000 men on their local payrolls. El Paso is the largest city and the most important railroad, manufacturing, and trading center in an area of 1,200,000 square miles, or in other words, in a circle of 1200 miles diameter, with El Paso at the center.

All these facts go to show that investments in El Paso's real estate or El Paso's industries are stable and likely to be remunerative to an increasing degree as the city and country grow through the development of natural resources which we enjoy in wonderful abundance.

Some cities spend half their time telling what they are going to do and the other half explaining why they didn't do it. El Paso is not a candidate for membership in this class.

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

14 Years Ago To-day

ADDITION TO POORHOUSE ORDERED; TANNERY SOUGHT FOR EL PASO

El Pasoans urge the necessity and the benefit to be got from the establishment of a cannery tannery here. The common council this morning authorized commissioner Harris to build an adobe addition to the poor house at a cost not to exceed \$40.

The Artesian well was down 1165 feet this morning at 7 o'clock. It is expected that when another 170 feet has been drilled, bed rock will be struck and the flow of water found. H. F. Stevens commenced work drilling a well in the patio of the Sheldon block to supply it with water. He expects to go down 150 feet.

The Jolly Girl bachelors are preparing for a leap year dance to be given in the courthouse Thursday night. The corner of the 18th infantry retires on May 23, and it is expected that Lieut. Col. Valzar of the 24th will take his place, but he will go on a vacation and Lieut. Col. Bailey will remain in command of the troops at Fort Bliss for some time.

The gospel tent opposite the courthouse, in which the revivals were to have been held, was blown down early last night and therefore the services were opened in Trinity Methodist church. Rev. Adolf Hoffman was the speaker at the evening service. The tent has been replaced and will be used tonight.

There is no session of the county court today, as the courtroom is being used by grand jury and the county clerk's office is in session. The proposition to run a water pipe line into El Paso from the Samalayuca mountains is not considered feasible by the city engineer.

President Elder J. E. Corbin of the Chihuahua mission will leave El Paso on June 1 for Chihuahua, where he will in future have his headquarters. George Harold has returned from a trip to Wyoming, Idaho and Nebraska, where he took a shipment of cattle owned by Nations and Newman.

Bishop Stewart of the Mormon colony is in town for a few days. A road is being constructed across the parade grounds at Fort Bliss for better communication with headquarters. Metal Market: Silver, 68 1/2c; lead, 22 1/2c; copper 10 1/2c; Mexican pesos 52c.

The Story Of a Baby and The Little Mother Of Six

By Miss H. Grace Franklin

A three-month-old baby, weighing six pounds, almost naked, with clawlike hands, big black eyes, and an unmistakable look of starvation—this was Celia, brought to the county clinic last Saturday in the arms of a six-year-old sister. The mother was carrying a two-year-old child, also under-sized and undernourished, and just recovering from an illness.

Dr. Klutz advised the proper diet, and the look of despair that came over the mother's face showed that this was a prescription beyond her power to fill. Here was a case for me—two babies, a mother willing, and yet unable to get or do that which was needed to save her babies.

Later I called. A four-year-old was careful to shut the door as I came up, saying, "What do you want? My mamma is not at home." I made her understand that I had come to see Celia and then she opened the door, wide, and danced about the room as I gazed at the baby in pretty, clean clothes. A kind neighbor was there as a protector, but the little nine-year-old daughter was mother and housekeeper.

The mother was deserted before Celia came to the home, and now she must go out to find work, leaving at home this tiny baby, another less than two years older, and three others ranging from

four to nine. Surely here is need. We can make use of clothing, milk, nursing bottles, food, and many other things right in this family.

The W. C. A. School for Mothers has been in operation one week. Sixty cases have attended the clinic. Saturday morning there were 23 babies. Fifty-five have been made. Infants' outfits have been furnished, also milk, clothing, and many other necessary things. Cases have been referred to the Woman's Charity and the county charities. Many cases of measles and whooping cough have been reported. Of the 16 babies under two years of age dying in El Paso last week, not one was under the care of the school for mothers.

How You Can Help.

Constant home visiting, careful instruction, and proper food are needed to insure success. The work requires a sacrifice of material. You may have something in your home that of no use to you and yet may be the very thing needed for the work. We need a large ice box for our ice and milk. We need milk, and we need clothing of all kinds, also some scales for weighing the babies.

Donations may be sent to the School for Mothers, care of the Woman's Charity office in the courthouse.

Two Polish Patriots

AMERICA WILL HONOR MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR OFFICERS

By Frederic J. Haskin



We didn't used to have motor cars, but we always got there in time to pay our bills when they came due; this generation can't say as much.

Statues of Pulaski and Kosciuszko, national heroes both of Poland and America will be unveiled in the city of Washington today. The president of the United States will make the principal address, and the parade which will be a feature of the ceremonies will be made up of five thousand Polish-American patriots, loyal Poles and true Americans, who make the principal United States soldiers and a vast concourse of plain American citizens.

With Other Statues.

The statue of brigadier general Count Casimir Pulaski stands on one of the small triangular parks flanking Pennsylvania avenue, that thoroughfare of magnificent distances which connects the white house with the capitol. The statue of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," stands on one corner of Lafayette park, a beautiful square which lies directly opposite the white house and which is the very center of the beauty of the national capital. On two other corners of this square are statues to the great French patriots who assisted the American colonies in their war for independence. Lafayette and Kosciuszko. On the fourth corner there shall be erected a statue of von Steuben, one of the German patriots who fought under Washington.

The erection in the future of a statue of Baron de Kalb in Washington will complete the memorial honor to that great sextette of European, aristocratic patriots who fought for freedom in America, the Polish Kosciuszko and Pulaski, the French Lafayette and von Steuben, and the German von Steuben and de Kalb.

The two Polish patriots whose statues will be unveiled today have given their names to many American towns and counties and they also have been honored by the erection of monuments in various cities. Monuments to Kosciuszko have been erected at West Point military academy, where he was once commander in chief, at Milwaukee and Cleveland. General Lafayette, when on his last visit to America in 1825, laid the cornerstone of a statue to Pulaski in Savannah, Georgia. The present statue of Pulaski in Savannah occupies another site, but the stone which Lafayette laid is included in the foundation.

President Taft Will Speak.

In Washington today the statue of Pulaski will be dedicated first, the principal address being delivered by President Taft. Then will come the great parade of the Polish patriots and the American military, after which the ceremonies will be concluded by the dedication of the Kosciuszko statue.

Many Poles in United States.

According to careful estimates made by the leading Poles in America, there are now more than two million Polish speaking people in the United States. This does not, of course, include Polish Jews. Chicago alone has a quarter of a million Poles, thus ranking as the largest Polish city after Warsaw and Lodz. The Poles are intensely patriotic. They never have forgiven Russia, Prussia and Austria for the spoliation and partition of their country. But, although the cunning of Frederick the Great, the deceit of Catherine and the treachery of Napoleon may have conspired to erase Poland forever from the political map of Europe, yet they nor all the despots in power have been able to blot from the hearts of the Polish people the memory of their glorious history as a free people. The decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, the commands of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the laws of the Kaiser Wilhelm, all conspire to destroy the Polish language and Polish nationality, even as their ancestors destroyed Polish liberty. But they have not been successful and there is every reason to believe that they never will succeed.

Hope for Nation's Liberty.

The hope of the restoration of Polish national liberty is born in the breast of every Polish child; it is fed on the rich fuel of a peculiar language and a peculiar history, and it blazes brighter and higher every day in the life of every Pole. It is quenched only by the conqueror's death. Rightly or wrongly, every Pole looks forward to that day when a general war shall destroy the balance of power in Europe and give an opportunity when the crimes of 1712, 1792 and 1796 shall be undone and tuned for.

Poland holds a place of peculiar interest in the political, military and constitutional history of Europe. The country is the geographical center of Europe, and was on the borderland between conflicting races as well as rival governments. It was brilliant in war, yet it often was used as the helpless pawn in the hands of some alien master of the game of battle. Under the leadership of the immortal John Sobieski the Poles saved central Europe from a Turkish invasion and recaptured Vienna from the Musselmans. Just as they had, long before, stemmed the Tartar tide which threatened to engulf all Christian and European civilization.

An Aristocrat Presided over.

Their government was presided over by a king, and the Poles often were content to ask a foreigner to accept their crown.

And yet the king always was subject to the control of the noble families of the country. The official title of the government was "Republic of Poland," the Republic of Poland. It was in fact an aristocratic republic, based in theory upon the principle that government must derive its powers from the consent of all the people. Under the constitution voted by two thousand Polish diet could negative any proposition. The rights of the minority were thus held most sacred. Nevertheless the common people were largely excluded from participation in the affairs of government.

When, by reason of widespread official corruption and the essential weakness of the Polish throne, the stronger neighboring powers partitioned Poland among themselves, there was a great effort on the part of the rank and file of the Polish people to restore their government and drive off the spoliating powers. Of this movement Kosciuszko was the leader.

Kosciuszko a Farmer's Son.

The real Thaddeus of Warsaw was born a Lithuanian in 1746. He was the son of a comparatively wealthy farmer. He was educated as a cadet of artillery at Warsaw and Paris. The first partition of Poland in 1772 made him an intense republican, and in 1776 he came to Philadelphia and volunteered to serve in the Continental army. General Washington accepted his aid and gave him a place on his staff. His knowledge of artillery and fortification made him invaluable to the American cause. He was distinguished by his bravery at the battles of Saratoga and Yellow Springs and was made a brigadier general, and governor of West Point.

Led to Fated War.

When he went back to Poland, ended in 1783 he went back to Poland, where he lived in retirement until 1792. He then led an ill-starred attempt to restore the Polish kingdom to its original boundaries. This attempt failed after the battle of Kosciazko, and Kosciuszko was exiled to France. There the revolution was at high tide and the national assembly received Kosciuszko with high honors and conferred upon him the title of French citizen. He returned to Poland in 1794 for the final effort to save off the political death of his native land. Fighting against terrific odds he led his patriotic followers into a battle where they had but forlorn hope. Kosciuszko himself was wounded and captured, and the patriotic army was hopelessly defeated.

Honored by Poets.

It was of this battle that the poet Campbell wrote the famous line "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell." But it is not true that Kosciuszko when wounded that day cried out "Finis Poloniae." Kosciuszko was released from prison and sent back to Poland and paid a visit to the United States. He was received in this country with great honors and was voted a grant of land by congress. He returned to Europe and died in Switzerland in 1817. His body was buried by the side of that of Sobieski at Cracow. After his death Thomas Jefferson, then an old man, qualified as executor of his will, by which he left his property in America as a fund to encourage education among negroes. This property, amounting to \$13,000 was used to found the Kosciuszko school for negroes in Newark, New Jersey.

Polanski Organized Cavalry.

Count Casimir Pulaski was a Polish noble who came to America almost at the beginning of the revolutionary war and cast his lot with the American colonists who were fighting for freedom. He possessed a great store of military knowledge and was of inestimable value in organizing the American cavalry.

On October 3, 1779, Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln made an assault against the British lines around the city of Savannah. Count Pulaski, with two hundred cavalymen, attempted to force a passage through the British works, intending to attack from the rear. At the head of his charging troopers he fell, wounded in the thigh by a musket shot. His condition was recognized as serious and he was placed on the U. S. brig "Vasp" bound for Charleston, where it was hoped he would receive better medical attention than he could be given him with the army at the front. He died very soon after the ship sailed. According to one account he was buried at sea, or rather in the river just as he flows into the sea. According to another account the body was taken ashore and buried on the Greenwich bluff. The latter story was accepted and the body was exhumed and taken to Savannah, where it was buried as that of Count Pulaski.

American Supported Big Patriots.

Today the people of Washington will hear the Polish patriots sing that same noble ode, which, Washington heard from the lips of Pulaski and Kosciuszko, that inspiring hymn beginning "Boze, cos Polske." "O God who hast protected Poland." And Americans will remember that they are the best friends of the support of all true Polish patriots.

Tomorrow—Spiritualism and Magic.

I. Mediums and Their Methods.

With The Exchanges

FOR INSTANCE, WHAT?

From Globe (Ariz.) Silver Belt.

There is room in El Paso, says a newspaper of that city, for a strong, high-class athletic club. And if the daily prints represent the people accurately, there is also room for a high-class club of another variety.

CREEL IS POPULAR.

From Bisbee (Ariz.) Review.

The appointment of Gov. Enrique Creel to the state of Chihuahua, to be minister of foreign relations in the republic of Mexico will be regarded with much satisfaction in the United States, where the distinguished gentleman is widely known and well liked. Mr. Creel is regarded as one of the big statesmen in Mexico and his thorough knowledge of conditions along the border dividing Mexico from this country will be a valuable asset to those of our citizens.

HAS ANYBODY SEEN SHYLOCK?

From Douglas (Ariz.) International.

The city of El Paso and its local water company are having strenuous times these days. These rates are so low that the water company has become almost a bankrupt. The company asks that the rates be increased or that the city purchase the plant. In El Paso as elsewhere, the water company is not popular and, while many prominent

citizens recognize the necessity of dealing fairly with the company which has already lost a large sum of money in the attempt to supply the city with the water, there are those who are crying aloud, like Shylock, for the life blood of the water company.

COMPLAINTS GAS COMPANY.

From Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette.

The price of gas in El Paso is to be reduced by the El Paso Gas and Electric company another five cents per 1000 feet, and the rate after July first will be \$1.55. During the six years that the present managing company has owned the El Paso Gas and Electric company the business has increased six times. Here is one western company at least, that recognizes the good sense of the policy adopted by a few eastern companies to increase the rate to a minimum that will increase the consumption to the maximum for the population, resulting in greater revenues and better satisfaction among the patrons. "All the traffic will bear" is a pig-headed policy in the gas business. Phoenix is paying the Pacific company \$1.75 a thousand feet.

CUT IN FREIGHT RATES.

From Tucuman (N. M.) Sun.

The El Paso Herald has announced a great cut in freight rates on all merchandise shipped from New York city to the southwest. By agreement of the

CANUTILLO BRIDGE IS IN DANGER

Report Reaches City That Drift Wood Is Likely to Carry It Out.

Reports from Canutillo, N. M., Wednesday afternoon state that the drift on the Rio Grande and the force of the current has become so great that there is danger of the bridge going out. The reports also state that a force of 50 men is at work ripping up sections of the river bank and pushing the driftwood clear of the bridge piers. Canutillo is 17 miles up the Rio Grande from El Paso.

RIO GRANDE FALLS AT ENGLE.

The reports received by the local offices of the reclamation service from Engle, Wednesday morning, state that the Rio Grande is falling at that point. The river at Selden shows a slight rise, which is accounted for by the rise at Engle Tuesday. Thursday's report will probably show a fall at Selden, and barring rains, the fall should reach El Paso by the last of the week.

WAR ON AMONG EDITORS

OF EL PASO SPANISH PAPERS

There is a merry little war going on between two El Paso Mexican editors. It culminated Wednesday forenoon in the arrest of E. Gamiochipi, manager of El